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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

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STATEMENT ON AIRLINES

Governor unable to accept U.S. lawyer's contention ASSETS SUB JUDICE

The Governor is unable to accept the contention that it is open to Government to place, by executive action, the impounded assets of the disputed CNAC and CATC in possession of Civil Air Transport Incorporated.

This statement was made yesterday by the Hong Kong Government Public Relations Officer who added that the Governor in the interview with Major-General William Donovan, New York lawyer, also stressed the fact that the assets in question were at present sub judice.

Major-General Donovan, former wartime Chief of the United States Office of Strategic Services, arrived here on Tuesday to assist Major-General Claire L. Chennault and Mr. Whiting Willauer in their attempts to obtain a ruling on the ownership of the two airlines which they claimed they had purchased.

On Wednesday, Major-General Donovan was granted an interview with the Governor to discuss the subject. He also saw the Attorney-General. At a Press conference on Wednesday night he accused the Government of stalling to find an easier way to the solution after

the British recognition of the new Peking Government.

Yesterday's official statement clarified the position as far as the trials that Major-General Donovan had with the local authorities. The statement said:

"On Wednesday the Governor at the request of the American Consul-General received a visit from Major-General Donovan, who was accompanied by the Consul-General.

"It was explained that General Donovan is acting as legal advisor (in the United States) for a Company named CAT Incorporated, which has recently been formed and which has purchased from Major-General Chennault and Mr. Willauer all assets of the CNAC and CATC which are claimed to have been sold to them by the National Government of China.

"In response to his enquiry, General Donovan was informed by the Governor that information had been received to the effect that certification of sale to General Chennault and Mr. Willauer had been presented by the Chinese Embassy to the Foreign Office in London.

"On Wednesday the Governor explained that while information of certification of the sale had been received by the Governor there was, as far as he knew, no acknowledgement by His Majesty's Government that ownership in the assets of CNAC and CATC had passed.

"The chief administrator, Mr. O'reilly Drew, stated that the British Government is gravely concerned at the repeated acts of murder and violence in the territory recently and is determined to suppress them.

The system of compulsory conscription, introduced on November 16, as a first step towards protecting the public, will be continued as long as the need for it exists.

Declaring that acts of terrorism in Eritrea had been inspired by persons who mistakenly believed that they can thus influence in their favor the decision of the future of Eritrea, the statement said that the British Government has not changed its view that the Eastern Provinces of Eritrea should be ceded to Ethiopia with adequate safeguards for the Italian community.

Nevertheless, the Government supported the United Nations resolution—to postpone a decision and to send a Commission of Inquiry to ascertain the wishes of the people of the territory—and would abide by it. —Reuter.

Sub judice

"Nevertheless, at the interview General Donovan advanced the opinion that by reason of the existence of such certification of sale it was open to the Hong Kong Government and appropriate for that Government by executive action now to place CAT Incorporated in possession of CNAC and CATC assets at present in the Colony.

"The Governor was unable to accept this contention and so informed General Donovan, to whom he stressed the fact that the assets in question were, at present sub judice in proceedings pending before the Supreme Court.

"Also on the request of the American Consul-General, Major-General Donovan, who was accompanied by the Consul-General, Mr. D. B. Blake of Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. Heppner, visited the Attorney-General on the afternoon of January 4.

"On that occasion General Donovan again strongly urged his view that the Hong Kong Government (CAT Incorporated not being a party to pending proceedings) was free to take executive action to place CNAC and CATC assets in the Colony in the possession of CAT Incorporated."

"The Attorney-General intimated that he would not be prepared to advise that action suggested by General Donovan could be taken independently of decision of the Courts.

THE WEATHER

At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. HKST) the small depression is moving NE across S. Korea. Pressure: 1002 mb. Wind: 10-12 m.p.h. (16-20 km.p.h.). Forecast: Fresh gusty N winds, 15-20 km.p.h.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 65.1 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 58.1 deg. Fah.

Rainfall: 2.7 hours.

Rainfall: 10.1. Total since Jan. 1—1000 mm.

as against an average of 9.5 mm.

0.80 inch.

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Kai Tak visit

"In the course of the above discussions and also independently of them, by personal application to the Acting Director of Civil Aviation, request was made by representatives of the American Civil Aeronautical Administration that they should be permitted to inspect and thoroughly examine the aircraft belonging or as claimed, formerly belonging to CNAC and CATC which are at Kai Tak, and also to initiate

Honolulu, January 5. Nicolai Drusljanko, aged 19, is without a country. He has been shuttling across the Pacific since last September, unable to land anywhere.

Nicolai stowed away aboard the American President Lines' General Gordon four months ago in Communist Shanghai. He was aboard the Gordon again today, bound for San Francisco.

This is the third time he has reached the Pacific. As soon as he reaches the Pacific Coast, he will

be put aboard another AFL ship headed back for the Orient.

Immigration officials here detained Nicolai last September when he first arrived on the Gordon, baffled because no country—including the United States—would have him, they put him on board a ship bound for San Francisco.

Immigration authorities there put him aboard the PAL freighter Dartmouth Victory bound for Taku Bar, off Tsinan, China.

Nicolai jumped ship in Yokohama, U.S. Army officials put

him aboard the next PAL vessel. It happened to be the General Gordon again. This time it was bound for San Francisco.

Immigration officials here said Nicolai would have to be put back aboard the Dartmouth Victory in San Francisco and shipped to Taku Bar again.

But that may not be the end of it. The Chinese Communists may refuse to permit him ashore. Then he will have to come back again. Whether to, nobody knows. —Associated Press.

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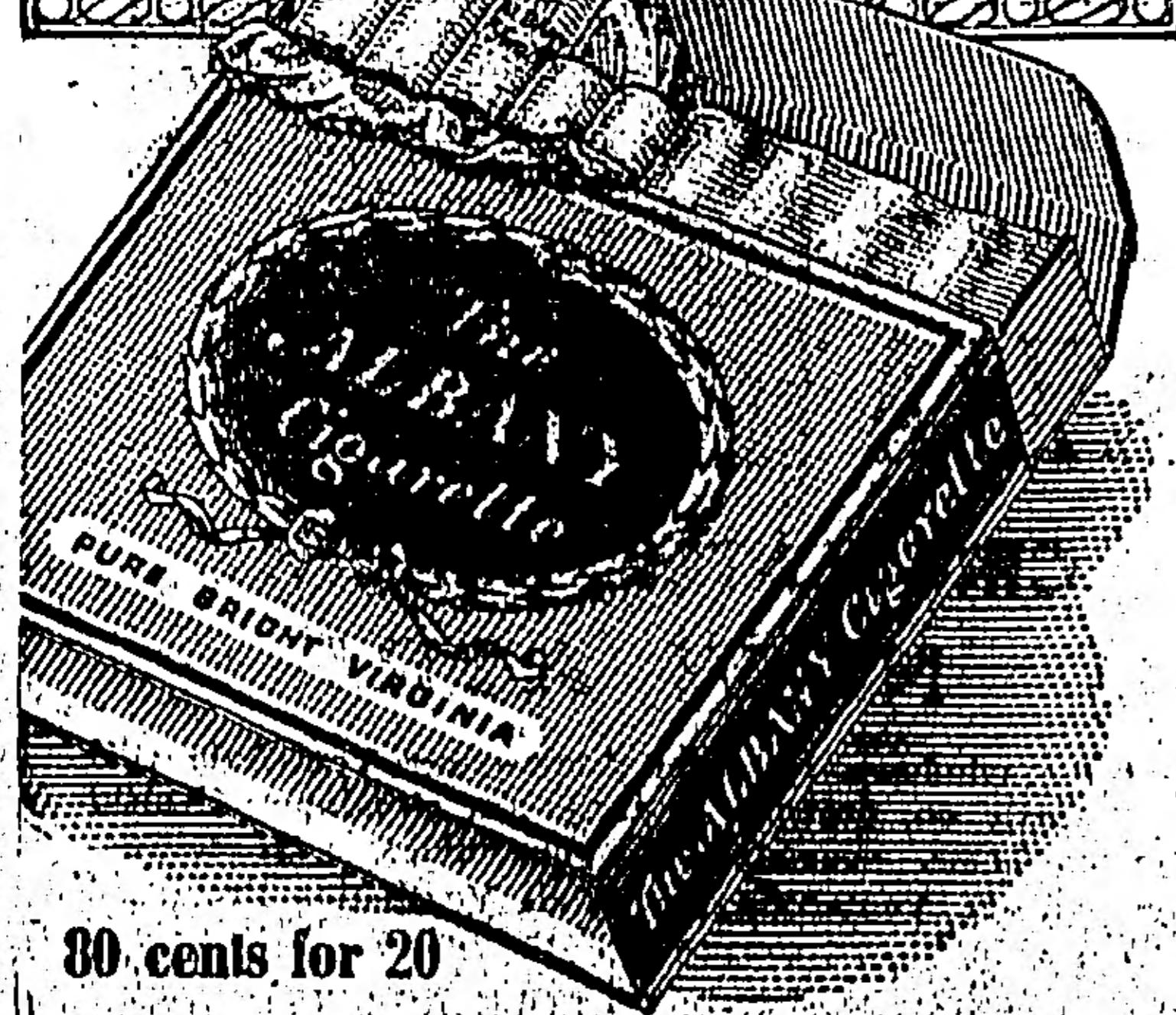
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HK PREPARING FOR INDUSTRIES FAIR

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

Running the blockade

Sir—In order to understand the situation regarding the anomaly of the movement of American ships to Shanghai, a little background is necessary. The prevailing attitude in the U.S. is one of business as usual. The long-range view that we are in a similar situation to that in 1940 when we were shipping scrap iron to Japan, and would have that scrap iron returned to us in the form of shells—is not widely held among the public. The average man in the street is little aware of the difference between Communism and Communism, that is unless he happens to be a doctor.

Another point which held true in the scrap-iron situation and holds true also in this Shanghai question is: "Well, if I don't do it, somebody else will." This holds true for the ship owners as well as for the seamen on these ships bound for Shanghai.

With the foregoing in mind, I signed on the "Brooklyn Heights" bound for Shanghai for a very small bonus, which will amount to about \$75, willing to take any risks that circumstances may bring.

After leaving Alexandria I received the news that the "Sir John Franklin" had been shot up due to the Captain's refusal to stop when challenged by a Nationalist gunboat. This put a new complexion on things, now I was endangering my life to carry out a policy of a shipping company. There was nothing involved here that affected me as a citizen of the U.S.A. or any view-points or opinions I might have, that would lead me to further endanger my life for something which I was not particularly interested in. I therefore dispatched a telegram to my Union in New York, saying "Inasmuch as situation has changed and ships are refusing to stop when challenged, entangle me, and my bonus not sufficient. Please act."

With regard to seamen aboard these ships sailing off, there are various things to be taken into consideration. Usually when a person starts a job he tries to finish it. The expense of repatriation, which is about \$625 and the fact that it will take three months to find another ship are determining factors.

Yours faithfully,
P. L. LEARN

Monthly tram fares

Sir—As a holder of a monthly ticket issued by the Hong Kong Tramways Ltd. I have reason to claim for the refund of the fares, as there was no tram service from the 28th to the 31st last month. Yesterday I called at the office of the Tramways to collect the refund and was informed that no refund would be made to holders of monthly tickets pending decision by the management. This appears to be improper, for the cessation of services began on December 28, during which time the management concerned should have arrived at a decision as regards refund of fares. It is hoped that refund be made payable without delay.

Yours faithfully,
A PASSENGER.

WEDDING

Edward Harris of the Royal Naval Yard Police, and Miss Elsie Lily Moller, of 40 Elgin Street, have announced their forthcoming wedding.

The men were rushed to the Queen Mary Hospital by an ambulance from the Fire Brigade Department which also sent two engines to the scene upon receipt of a telephone call at 8.27 p.m.

The Hong Kong British Industries Fair Committee is making preparations to participate in the British Industries Fair in London in May. Discussions took place during the recent visit of Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the London Office of the Hong Kong Government.

In the previous two years, Hong Kong exhibited a large quantity of local products. In obtaining the entry of these exhibits, difficulties have been encountered with the United Kingdom Customs Authorities.

In addition, it has become increasingly difficult to arrange a display when space must be allotted according to the amount paid by the exhibitor. It has, therefore, been decided that the 1950 Hong Kong stand will be financed by the publication of a directory of Hong Kong manufacturers and firms who participate in the exhibition.

Five thousand copies of the directory will be produced and the fee for insertion of a firm's name will be \$500.00.

This carries with it the entitlement to display on the stand a representative item of the firm's products.

As the exhibit will be forwarded to London by the Committee, the total cost to any firm of participation in the British Industries Fair will be \$500 plus the cost of the item which they display.

The directory will be distributed both from the stand at the Fair and from the Hong Kong end and will have a world-wide circulation. The Committee is of the opinion that the directory will serve a much better purpose than merely exhibiting at the Fair for a period of 11 days.

Within the next week, the Committee will be distributing application forms for insertions in the directory and firms are asked to complete and return these at the earliest possible date. Should any firm not receive a circular the secretary will be pleased to supply one on request.

Special plane

The Committee will once again charter a special plane to convey visitors to the Fair and will book hotel accommodation in London, assist with passport and arrangements to factories of that country, or touring the Pacific area only this year. He will visit Y. Men and Y. Men's Clubs in Hawaii, Philippines, Manchuria, China and Japan.

The Y. Men's Club has appointed a China Fund Campaign Committee to raise funds to maintain the operation of their Boys and Girls Clubs, which are responsible for the welfare of 200 poor boys and girls in the Colony.

In a report to members, President T. Y. Li declared "To fulfil our mission our club must be meeting the needs in this city for those who cannot afford to pay. These poor boys and girls would otherwise be deprived of the privilege of learning to read and write and to learn some kind of handicraft and group life."

For this vital part of our programme, we now turn to our fellow members and friends and ask for their generous support in this campaign.

Gambling case comes to an end

The long drawn-out gambling case, in which 12 persons were involved, came to an end yesterday when Mr. Hin-shing Lo got his decision.

Mr. Lo found Fung Wah guilty of keeping a gambling house at 31 Lockhart Road, and fined \$750. On a charge of gambling, defendant was fined an additional \$25.

Chow Chun, who was charged with keeping a gambling house jointly with Fung, was found not guilty and was discharged.

He, Tal and Wong Niu were both found guilty of gambling and were fined \$25 each.

Four others who were charged with gambling were discharged.

Mr. d'Almeida Remedios appeared for all the defendants and gave notice of appeal. Mr. Morrison was the prosecutor.

Defendant was seen begging for alms in Morrison Street near Wing Lok Street. When arrested defendant had HK\$127 on her.

THREE WORKERS INJURED

Three workmen were injured yesterday afternoon when a stone wall of a building under construction on Main Street, Shaukiwan, suddenly collapsed.

The men were rushed to the Queen Mary Hospital by an ambulance from the Fire Brigade Department which also sent two engines to the scene upon receipt of a telephone call at 8.27 p.m.

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ELEVEN SEAMEN SIGN OFF BLOCKADE RUNNER

Reminders

Today

Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Wang Sheng-yi, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Pantomime Cinderella, European YMCA, put on by RAF players, 8 p.m.

Kowloon Gramophone Society classical Concert, Diocesan Boys' School, 8.15 p.m. Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 1.15 p.m. George's Society Annual Ball, Peninsula Hotel, 9 p.m.

Coming Events TOMORROW

Exhibition of Chinese Paintings by Wang Sheng-yi, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Pantomime Cinderella, European YMCA, put on by RAF players, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY

Theatrical Concert, 5 p.m. McConnell Hall, 8.30 p.m. The Red Cemetery, Victor O'leary, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m. St. John's Ambulance Brigade Annual Field Day Maneuver and Competition, Arthur Trang Shueh, at Shatin, 17 noon.

European YMCA Annual Group meeting, Talk on "Christian Penetration into China", 8.30 p.m.

HK Art Club, sketching party, members to assemble at Queen's Pier, 10.30 a.m. Flame Union, extra-ordinary general meeting at Cemetery Compound, 11 a.m.

Commital proceedings started

Commital proceedings against 88 unemployed men charged with intent to rob, conspiracy to rob and possession of arms and ammunition, were heard before Mr. James Weeks at Kowloon yesterday.

The men all arrested as a result of an alleged attempted robbery on the evening of November 16, in the course of 5A Lai Chi Yuen, Tsim-Tsui Village, are Lai Ki, Ho Shek, Si Wah, Cheng Ming, Tai Ki, Ah Ah Tai, and Li Ng-kwan.

The charge is that they assaulted Mr. Chung-yau, a building contractor, with intent to rob him on November 16 at Lai Chi Yuen, and that they conspired while in possession of arms to commit a robbery in Hukka Village on the same day.

Ng Chuen-yau, the main witness yesterday, testified that on the evening in question while he was reading a newspaper upstairs, he heard his mother call for help. He came downstairs and was confronted by three men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him.

He knocked the gun out of the man's hand and pushed him downstairs. Another man got hold of him and after a struggle they both rolled downstairs.

His brother Ng Chuen-kung then came out and struggled with the third man. They also rolled downstairs.

By this time all the men had escaped with the exception of one, the first defendant, whom they lassoed with ropes and later handed over to the police. Both the brothers received injuries and were treated at the hospital.

Mr. A. N. C. Comber is defending Li Ng-kwan, while the rest are not legally represented.

Inspector H. D. Taylor is conducting the case for prosecution. After corroborative evidence by several witnesses, hearing was adjourned until this morning.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish, average price realized at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesaler Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were:

	First Quality	Average	Second Quality
Yellow Croaker	1.44	1.44	1.44
Mud Grouper	1.70	1.70	1.70
Other Grouper	1.00	1.00	1.00
Snapper	1.60	1.60	1.60
White Pomfret (large)	1.80	1.80	1.80
Mackerel (small)	1.50	1.50	1.50
Cod Thread	1.20	1.20	1.20
Mackerel (small)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Conger Pike	1.40	1.40	1.40
Red Sea Bass (large)	1.40	1.40	1.40
(small)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hake Tail	1.10	1.10	1.10

CAR SEAT COVERS

... give extra protection to car owners wanting to preserve covers from children's muddy feet, soiled work clothes, etc.

... also used on porch, awnings, lawn furniture, for outings, at the beach, on camping trips, etc.

THE EVERGREEN
130 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Phone 15042

Two officers and nine seamen, including half of the Engine Room Department, of the ss Flying Arrow were paid off at the American Consulate last evening after refusing to run the Shanghai blockade because of Nationalist mines.

The Isbrandtsen freighter is due to leave port this morning with replacements, comprising mostly British seamen. She has passengers and several thousand tons of cargo for the Communist port.

An unconfirmed report said that among those locally recruited to replace the men who signed off were Spanish, Italian and Swedish seamen.

It is understood the men will board the Flying Arrow early this morning.

The men who signed off yesterday will be responsible for their own maintenance and subsistence during their stay in the Colony and their repatriation back to the United States. The American Consulate has arranged with the Long Kong Immigration authorities to permit them to remain here until their repatriation is arranged.

They have sent a cable to their Union at New York protesting against running in Shanghai blockade. They requested adequate insurance covering life and health in addition to substantial bonuses for the Shanghai trip.

Mr. Fred Hill, when approached regarding the ship, said there was no further development since Wednesday when the ship's N.M.U. delegates discussed with him regarding possibilities of signing off.

Meanwhile, rigid press censorship is being maintained by the authorities connected with the vessels. Reporters are banned from both ships.

Shanghai exchange regulations

Delayed information received from undisclosed sources in Shanghai states that the Bank of China there announced in the early part of December, 1949, regulations governing the granting of foreign exchange to cover the payment of commissions for exporters and importers.

These regulations are said to be as follows:

1. Exporters and exporting manufacturers in applying for the issue of foreign exchange to cover the commissions are to furnish the following evidence: a) duplicate copy of the letter of credit; b) contract for the sale of goods; c) duplicate copies of the official invoices; d) telegrams and letters concerning the transactions; e) similar type of evidence, as mentioned in preceding four groups, of pre-liberation transactions.

2. If applicants are unable to furnish these documents because of disruption of shipping and trade because of mail delays, they will be required to furnish letters of guarantee to the effect that the necessary evidence will be produced at a later date.

The above two rulings are applicable to applications for commissions in excess of two per cent of exchange proceeds. They are also applicable to goods placed on consignment where the exchange applied for goes over two per cent of the total proceeds.

Should the exporter or the exporting manufacturer want to apply for more exchange to pay miscellaneous fees and dues such as customs import duties, godown rental and unloading fees, the approximate amounts are to be entered in their applications. If such amounts are not applied for at the same time that applications for commissions are made, interim claims will not be entertained.

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The above two rulings are applicable to applications

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Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell ex-
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Also stitching, crocheting & all
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CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
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TWO young officers wish to find
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SHORTWAVE enthusiasts receive
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walnut cabinet; gold metal grille;
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Box 519 "China Mail".

FORD V8 right hand drive 22600
miles, late 1946, very good con-
dition, ring 67520.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

In the Goods of Lee
(or Li) Shiu Kee (or
Ki) (李兆基), late
of Rural Building Lots
Nos. 427 and 430,
Hong Kong, Medical
Practitioner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 58 of the Probate
Ordinance, 1897, made an
Order limiting the time for
creditors and others to send in
their claims against the above
estate to the 20th day of Janu-
ary, 1950.

All creditors and others are
advised hereby required to
rend their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.

Dated the 30th day of De-
cember, 1949.

C Y KWAN & CO.
Solicitors
for the Administratrix
of the estate of the
above named deceased

No. 4A, Des Voeux
Road, Central,
2nd floor, Hong Kong.

MACKINNON,
MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents

P. & O. S.N. Company
B.I.S.N. Company Ltd.
E. & A. S.S. Company Ltd.
Salen-Skaugen Lines

As from 3rd January, 1950

our

FREIGHT DEPARTMENTS

will be situated at
P. & O. Building,
Ground Floor

DES VOEUX ROAD
ENTRANCE

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
& Appraisers,
Fedder Building.
Telephone No. 2024.



BUFFERING CHILDREN
Mr. I. B. Trevor
Chairman
Kowloon-Canton Railway,
Kowloon.

Mr. Li Fook Wo
Hon. Treasurer
The Bank of Asia, Ltd., H.K.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

Effective January 1, 1950, our telephone number will
be changed to

28196 (5 lines)

instead of 31251 to 31254 and 24364.

Friends are cordially invited to use the new number
allotted to us.

UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY,
AMERICAN PIONEER LINE,
General Agents,
PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE, INC.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Our Customers are asked to note the undernoted
alterations in our East Point telephone numbers:

Ice & Cold Storage Department — East Point

31239/5 — Cold Stores & Ice Sales General Office

32077 — Cold Stores Manager (Mr. E. M. Hanlon) &
Mr. H. Durrant

Engineers' Office & Residences — East Point

33078 — Supt. Engineer (Mr. A. B. Coleman) &
Mr. A. S. Lawson

33078 (Ext) — Mr. A. B. Coleman's Residence

31235 (Ext) — Mr. A. S. Lawson's Residence

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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"Honic" Villa, No. 12 Milestone,
Castle Peak Road.

Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, Tel: No.
37802.

CHANGE OF
TELEPHONE NUMBER

We wish to announce that as
from Monday, January 1, 1950
our new telephone number
will be 201865 instead of 24591.

THE WOO CLINIC

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER

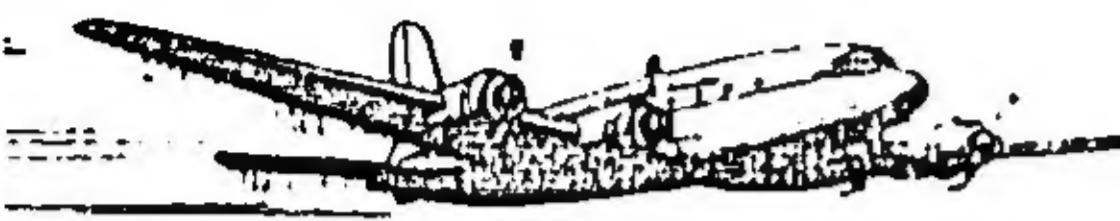
Mr. & Mrs. V. L. J. D'Alton,
"Honic" Villa, No. 12 Milestone,
Castle Peak Road.

Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, Tel: No.
37802.

Sole Agents:
SHIRO (CHINA) LTD.

THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

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and Pacific Islands**



Qantas flies you from Hong Kong to Sydney by modern Skyliner aircraft in two days. You relax in luxurious comfort - enjoy perfect food served by attentive stewards. From Sydney, air connections are easily made throughout Australia or the Pacific Islands. Ask Jardines or your Travel Agents.

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& Europe

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HAIPHONG
Wednesday
HANOI
Saturday
PARIS, EUROPE & NEW YORK
Monday & Saturday

AIR FRANCE

QUEEN'S BLOCQUE GROUND FLOOR, TOP FLOOR, STAR FERRY, HONG KONG

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POAS**
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Bangkok
&
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DAHAKU TRADING COMPANY LTD.
EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAY
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**DC-3s and
Catalina Flying Boats**
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(Entrance on Duddell Street) Kowloon Tel. 57185

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All news contributions to be
addressed to Editor-in-Chief.
Advertisements and Business com-
munications should be addressed
to the Company CHINA MAIL
LTD.

BIRTH

COWIE. To Jean and John Cowie
on Fifth January at Kowloon
Hospital, a son.

AID TO ASIA

President Truman's annual
Message to Congress has had
to share the headlines with
the furious controversy over
Taiwan. That's a pity, be-
cause after all Taiwan is a
stump in a tea-cup, a question
of a little more or a little less
action on that island - where
as the Message was one of the
most important ever delivered
in peacetime. It was a re-
cord of great things done and
of great things that are to be
done.

Congress cheered the Pre-
sident to the echo when he
referred to the great danger
that had been overcome in
Europe and the Mediterranean.
The danger of a collapse there
under totalitarian pressure had
receded. Today, said Mr. Truman, the free
people of the world have new
vogue, new hope for the cause
of peace. The first half of
the century had been the most
turbulent and eventful in re-
corded history, the second
half promised to be "decisive
in the history of man on this
planet."

The President pledged that
the United States would con-
tinue economic and military
aid for the free nations in the
struggle against the threat of
Communist aggression and
appealed for the implementa-
tion of his "Point 4" pro-
gramme, particularly in the
Far East. In urging an in-
creasing flow of technical as-
sistance and capital invest-
ment to under-developed re-
gions, the President said that
"it is more essential now than
ever before, if the ideals of
freedom and representative government
are to prevail in these
areas and particularly in the
Far East, that their people ex-
perience in their own lives the
benefits of scientific and eco-
nomic advance. This programme
will require the movement of
large amounts of capital from
industrial nations, and partic-
ularly from the United States,
to productive uses in under-
developed areas of the world."

Recent world events, added
Mr. Truman, made prompt
action imperative. This pro-
gramme is in the interest of
all peoples and it has nothing
in common with either the old
imperialism of the last century
or the new imperialism of the
"Communists." This, too, was resoundingly cheer-
ed. It is now the turn of Asia
to receive the same recuperative
aid that saved Europe.

In this, differ as they may in
details here and there, the
United States and Commonwealth
Governments have a
long-sighted policy in com-
mon. The over-riding interest of the Commonwealth
at the Colombo Conference, we are told, is embodied in
the question whether Asia as a
whole is going to become a
Communist continent. Certainly it is not going to be
made secure for free democ-
racy by the mere flourishing
of arms or trumpets. There
must be a much more positive
policy that will remove the economic causes that
materially help Communism
to spread. Even that is not
easy, for it is hard indeed to
help those who reject the
help, not because they don't
need it, but because of
ideological fanaticism. There
are not many in Europe to
day who feel that way about
it, however sceptical they
were before their war was given.

At present the position is
perilous. China has passed
over to the Communists, a
fact which almost certainly
means that the Chinese
will be a powerful force in
Asia. But though the dangers are
obvious, so are the opportunities
of meeting and overcom-
ing them. Where force is
used, it must be met with
force. But in Europe the
healing powers of economic
aid on a generous scale must
be brought to bear with equal
force.

THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

Commonwealth comment No. 4:

WHAT DO INDIA AND PAKISTAN FEEL TODAY?

By Alwyn Tebbit

India is in the Commonwealth solely for her own benefit. It is mainly a business deal. Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth take 61 per cent. of India's exports. Sentiment does not come into the matter, but if it did India would leave the Commonwealth when she becomes a nation on January 26.

With India there are, understandably, none of the invisible barriers, racial or family, which bind Canada, Australia and New Zealand to Britain.

India's attitude is that Britain exploited the country for as long as possible and then got out when the pickings became scarce. Consequently India has no feeling of being part of the Empire. The idea is unpopular and is avoided as much as possible.

India's basic facts were clearly understood in Britain. It would go a long way towards explaining India's stand on the question of the sterling balances, which many people consider one of the contributory causes of Britain's present financial trouble.

India accumulated vast sums during the war, mainly by supplying the British Army with food and clothes, and by using her factories to turn out military supplies. Britain now owns India about £600,000,000 (on her own estimation) and it is this sum that Mr. Churchill and the Americans say should be scaled down by presenting India with a bill for saving her from the Japanese.

Everything that Britain exports to India - mainly machinery, vehicles, chemicals and electrical goods, averaging £11,500,000 a month - is an "unreqired export." Britain gets no money; only a book entry is made in London and the sterling balances are reduced a little. But India exports about £600,000,000 (on her own estimation) and it is this sum that Mr. Churchill and the Americans say should be scaled down by presenting India with a bill for saving her from the Japanese.

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India knows that her sterling balances cannot last for ever, and her ambition is quickly to become the leading industrial nation in Asia, and to be in a position where she not only does not import anything from Britain, America or any other Western country, but can push them completely in the trade of this part of the world.

Although India now imports large quantities of British goods, she does not want them. She has to have them at the moment because her own industries cannot produce all the goods she needs, but the moment any industry reports that it is in position to supply all India wants, import of those goods is banned, or a tax is put on them to put them beyond the reach of ordinary people. Britain cannot retaliate because India, with Pakistan, has almost a world monopoly of jute, and also supplies the tea which Britain drinks.

Few things, indeed, are more striking in England, which is passing through a social revolution, than the continuing vitality of the traditions of Parliament. Almost every institution from the past is questioned and challenged. Parliament is the only great exception. Even its "antique" form has not been seriously criticised.

A few weeks ago Parliament was prorogued with the ancient ceremonial of "black rod" telling the Commons to hear the King's speech in the House of Lords. All these conventions might seem to be time-wasting in our age of utility. But nobody has urged that the ceremony should be cut out.

Not really sovereign.

It should of course be understood that, whatever the legal theory, Parliament is not really sovereign in Great Britain. The broad lines of the political life of the country are determined not so much by parliamentary debate as by general election.

At a general election, people do not so much vote for particular members of parliament as express a preference that the affairs of the country should be carried on by one party rather than by another. The day to day affairs, moreover, are decided not so much by the temper of Parliament as by the pressure upon the government of various great organised bodies, such as the trade unions, the professional associations, the Federation of British Industries and so on. Politics in Great Britain is really a struggle, more or less hidden, between government and electorate.

Nevertheles, Parliament does play a part. Its function is to act as a kind of slave between government and electorate.

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British recognition of Peking this week

Commonwealth nations and America informed

FOREIGN OFFICE PREPARATION

London January 4. Britain plans to recognise Communist China on Friday or Saturday and has so notified the United States, an informed source said today.

Outside the Communist sphere, India, Burma and Pakistan have recognised Mao Tse tung's Peking regime. Burma and India acted in December. Pakistan announced de jure — full — recognition today.

Britain's decision, the informant said, actually was made weeks ago.

ECONOMIC AID GOING TO TAIWAN

Washington, January 4. The E.C.A. Administrator, Paul Hoffman, said today that Nationalist China is still getting recovery and in the form of fertilisers and credits to Taiwan.

One reason, he said, is that the Chinese are asking both military and economic aid to help their defeat of Taiwan against the Communists. Mr. Hoffman told the United Press: "We are providing Taiwan with economic aid and have been doing so since we started China proper, ended with the seizure of the mainland by the Communists."

He added: "The E.C.A. China programme indicated that there is about \$94,000,000 in unliquidated funds remaining from last year's \$275,000,000 appropriation to China's recovery.

By February 15, when the China programme ends, these funds are expected to total about \$200,000,000 due to adjustments.

These funds cannot be used for China's recovery after that date, unless Congress extends the programme.

Another E.C.A. source said that if Shanghai, which fell to the Communists last spring, had held out three or four months longer, most of the funds still unliquidated, would have been used up, and there would have been nothing to return to Congress after February 15.

He said that E.C.A. has not yet decided whether it would request Congress to extend the current programme past the mid-February deadline. United Press.

TIENTSIN TEXTILE PLANS

San Francisco, January 4. The Tientsin China Textile Corporation, largest textile mill in the port, plans this year to raise its production by 25 per cent above that of 1949, Peking Radio reported tonight.

The plan includes the training of many skilled workers.

The Radio said that by the end of November last year, the Company's output of cotton yarn had exceeded that under the Nationalists by 20 per cent. At the same time the output of piece-goods rose by 11 per cent.

This was the result of an extensive "economisation movement" which had saved the Company over one billion Communist dollars in November alone, the Radio claimed.

It added that the readjustment of wages and the improvement of production methods also contributed to the enhancement of labour enthusiasm and the rapid increase of production.

Karachi, January 4. The Federal Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, told questioners in Parliament today that no definite date has been fixed for his visit to Moscow, announced last June. — Reuter.

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THE CHINA MAIL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

Big issue at Colombo conference

London, January 4. The prospect of the United States becoming involved in Taiwan presents the forthcoming Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' conference at Colombo with its biggest political issue, official Far Eastern observers said today.

The complications at the Colombo conference will be accentuated by the virtual blockade of the China coast and ports by Chinese Nationalist ships and aircraft based on Taiwan, which is causing hardship to British commercial interests. Official observers said that there soon to be no prospects of breaking the blockade so long as Taiwan furnishes a secure base for Nationalist aircraft; and if the United States aids the Nationalists in Taiwan, a situation will arise where Britain will be trying to open those routes which the U.S. by helping the Nationalists, would seem to close. — United Press.

CALL TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

San Francisco, January 4. The Chinese Communist radio today issued a call to the millions of Chinese living in South East Asia and Australia to join "the democratic united front" under the red flag.

A broadcast by Miss Ho Hsien-ling, Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the Peking Government, said that the Red occupation of the whole of China including Taiwan, would be completed in the near future.

It was assumed that Britain will attempt to maintain the same sort of working Consular relations with the Nationalists in Taiwan as earlier the British Government attempted to arrange for British Consuls in Communist China.

As has been the case in Communist China, it is most improbable that British consular representation will be withdrawn from Taiwan, which in any case is still legally Japanese territory until the signature of a Far Eastern peace treaty.

Diplomatic relations will, of course, be severed with the Nationalist Government.

A second difficult situation which will arise from British recognition of the Peking Government is the attitude of the British delegation at the Security Council to the Nationalist representative, Dr. Tsiang Ting-fu, who happens to be the Council's President during January. — Associated Press, and Reuter.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN NINGHSIA

San Francisco, January 4. The People's Government of Ninghsia Province was inaugurated last month at a meeting which was attended by more than 1,000 people including responsible personnel of the Provincial Government and national minorities. Peking Radio reported tonight.

The Radio also reported that a recent conference held in Kweihsien, provincial capital of Kweihsien, made plans to rehabilitate industry and commerce in the city. — Reuter.

COAL OUTPUT IN HUNAN UP

San Francisco, January 4. The Communist Peking Radio reported tonight that coal output in Hunan Province registered an increase of 40 per cent in November as compared with October.

A further increase of 100 per cent is expected this year in order that the Province attain self-sufficiency in coal supply, the Radio added. — Reuter.

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Reds mass ships for invasion of Taiwan Island

Taipei, January 4. Nationalist Naval sources asserted today that the Chinese Communists, with Russian help, are massing ships for the invasion of Taiwan.

The sources said also that units of the Soviet Asiatic Fleet arrived recently at Dairen. Twenty Russian submarines are reported to be based at that Russian-held port in Manchuria.

(The arrival of Russian warships at Dairen is not unusual. Dairen is ice-free, which makes it a good harbour in winter. Russian warships have been berthed there in winter in the past. Apparently it is the timing which has the Nationalist Navy jittery.)

The Navy sources predicted that the invasion of Taiwan would come from such Northern ports as Dairen and Tsingtao rather than directly across the 100 miles of the Formosa Strait.

They said the Chinese Communists recently bought 20 British tank landing ships at Hongkong along with numerous motorboats.

(This presumably would be used for South China operations. They could hardly be moved to North China past the Nationalist sea blockade.)

(In the North, the Communists have a few Nationalist warships that deserted. They are said to be feverishly building landing craft. They also have junk flotillas and a few captured Nationalist ships.)

Authorities believe Taiwan will be invaded after the Reds seize Hainan Island, off the South China coast. Hainan's hour may be near.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is expected to begin important conferences at once. Appeals for more reinforcements and supplies have come in from Hainan. There also is the problem of reorganization and unification of command.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is likely to be the first British Ambassador to Peking.

The radio quoted a United Press Minnao despatch saying that prior to the conference, Mr. Cowen conferred with the U.S. Far Eastern Air Force commander, General George Stratemeyer, and with General MacArthur's intelligence chief, General Charles Willoughby, who allegedly advised Mr. Cowen about General MacArthur's plans.

The radio also pointed out that Major-General Claude Chennault's Civil Air Transport recently started flights between Taiwan and the Philippines. — Associated Press and United Press.

SEDAN CHAIR FOR BEVIN

Colombo, January 4. The Government authorities are reported to have ordered the construction of a cane armchair slung on poles to carry the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, upstairs to the conference room during the meeting of the Commonwealth foreign ministers.

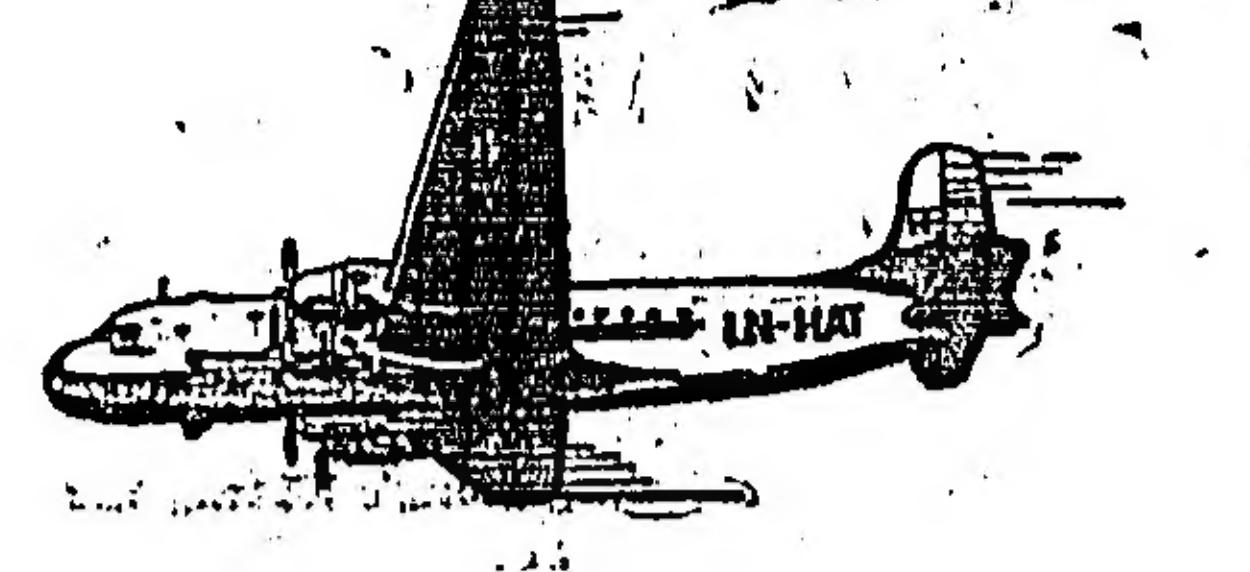
Bad weather forced Chiang Kai-shek to return to Taipei by train instead by plane. He is to receive on Thursday General Puyi-chang-hsi, who is without assignment and who has been waiting several days for the Generalissimo's return.

In Washington, informed sources said tonight that Chiang's National Government has asked the United States for about \$30,000,000 worth of arms to help fight the Communists.

The building set aside for the conference has no lift, and the authorities are worried that climbing the stairs in the tropical heat will be too great a strain on Mr. Bevin's health.

Mr. Bevin is to arrive here on Sunday. If he actually uses the armchair, it will be encircled by four men. Mr. Bevin is probably the tallest member of the British Cabinet. — United Press.

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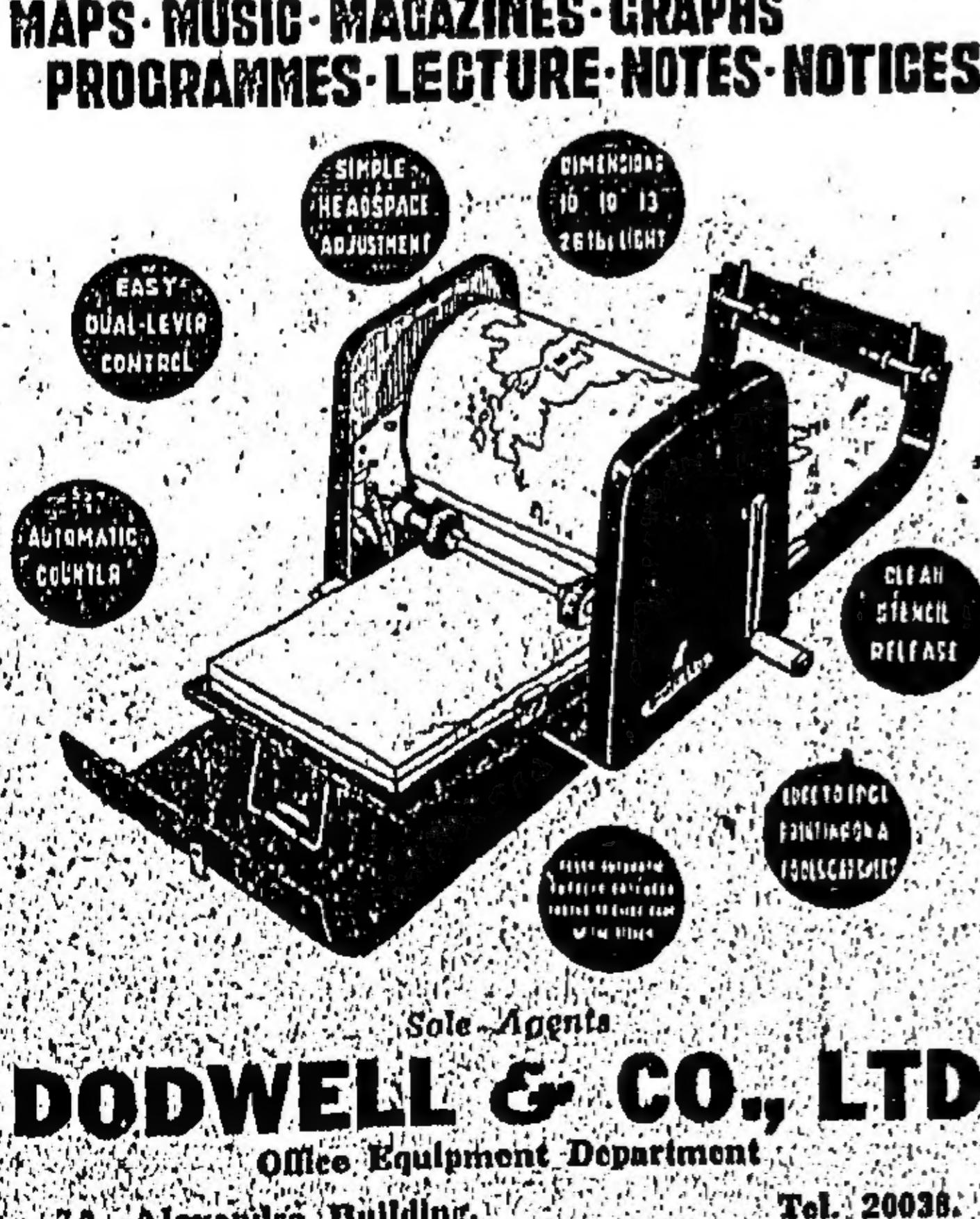
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ACHESON PREPARING FOR A FIGHT OVER U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

Washington, January 4. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, tonight assumed full command of the Administration efforts to counter the blistering Congressional criticism of the United States policy in China. He will meet next Tuesday with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Acheson is described as ready to take decisive action as a result of criticism from some of the most influential spokesmen of the Republican Party.

It was said that he believes that many of the promptings for United States intervention, including fleet action if necessary to save Taiwan from Communist control, are attributed to lack of realisation that such a step might involve an actual shooting war.

Mr. Acheson is described as determined to act as Republicans started new criticism. Mr. Acheson's meeting with the Senate committee will be billed as a full-dress review of American foreign policy in all its aspects. But it was made known that the Secretary is ready to defend fully his position that the possible cost of outright United States intervention in Taiwan would not be worth the price the country might have to pay for such a step.

Likewise, it was said that he is ready to deal with questions arising from the publication by the United Press of the Department document, virtually writing off Taiwan and maintaining its strategic value to the United States in the Western Pacific.

On the other hand, the Vietminh have about 2,000 guerrilla fighters in the Southern area where French aircraft gave support to land troops. For the past 10 days French troops have been on the attack in the Hoa Binh sector to drive back strong Vietminh groups harassing French defence posts for the past month.

The Vietminh lack both munitions and food supplies and have no aircraft nor heavy artillery.

Observers think that they have therefore little chance of doing anything more than gaining local successes such as temporarily capturing mountain posts.

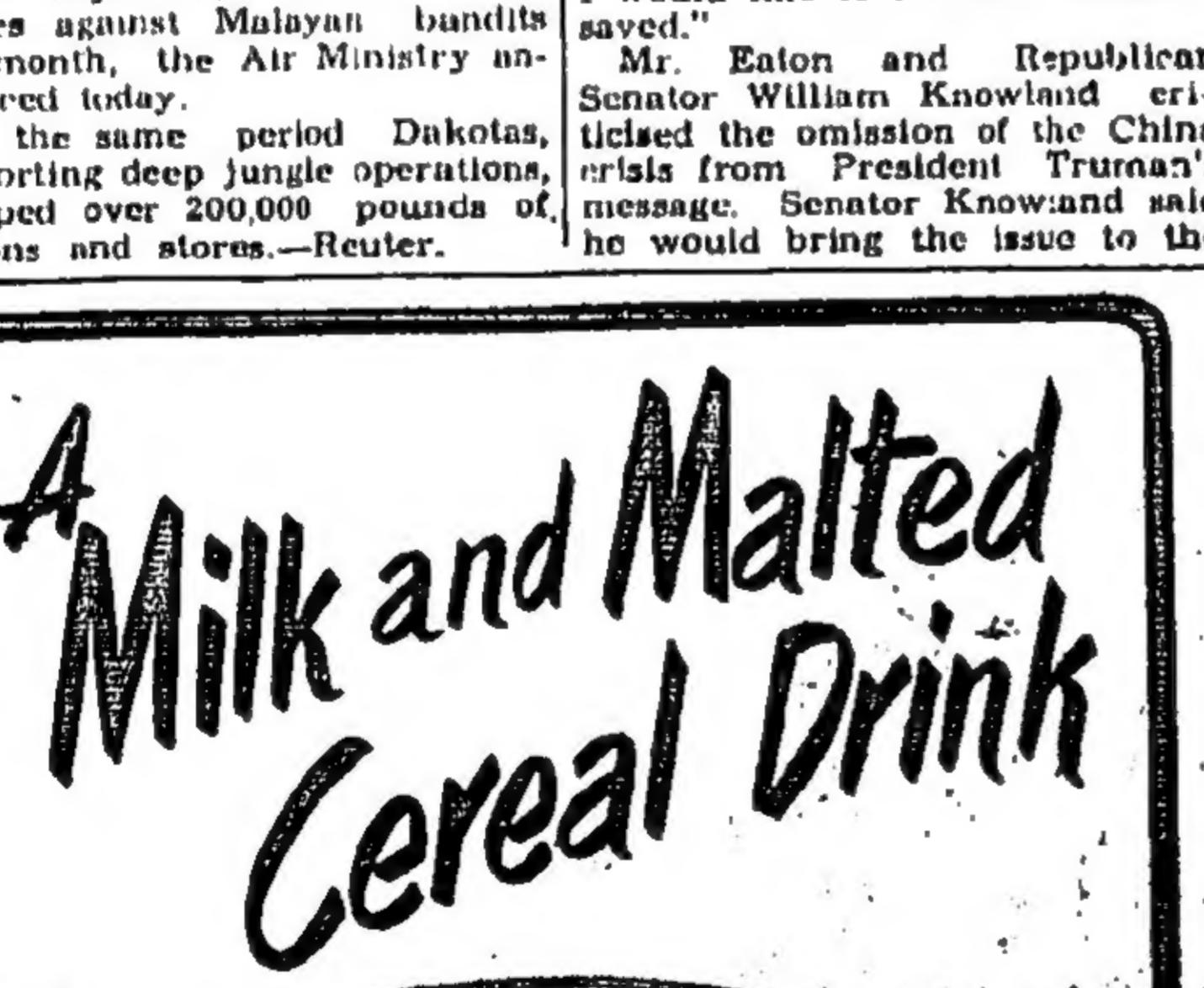
In the Christmas Eve engagement South of Donghau, a large body of Franco-Vietnamese reinforcements pursued the Vietminh guerrillas but the guerrillas regrouped in the dark and ambushed them as they returned to the outpost.

The arrival of French planes enabled the French Command to launch a counter-attack that swept the Vietminh attackers away, a French High Command spokesman said.—Reuter.

RAF SORTIES IN MALAYA

London, January 4. The Royal Air Force flew 243 sorties against Malayan bandits last month, the Air Ministry announced today.

In the same period Dakotas, supporting deep jungle operations, dropped over 200,000 pounds of rations and stores.—Reuter.



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Monty with circus girls



Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is seen here when he met girl circus performers during the annual Bertram Mills' pre-Christmas Circus lunch at Olympia, London. (Associated Press Photo)

INDIAN LEADER WARNS OF DANGER OF WAR WITH PAKISTAN

Bombay, January 4. The Indian Deputy Premier, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, warned tonight that India's relations with Pakistan have become bitterly strained and are capable of provoking war.

Sardar Patel made the statement in a public speech to some 30,000 citizens at Chowpatty. Extreme security precautions had been taken to prevent possible incidents during his hour-long address.

He said that more "fusks" were incurred in connection with the Berlin airlift. Senator Knowland again suggested that if Britain grants diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Government, the Congress will be inclined to trim United States funds for supplying Britain with arms and economic recovery aid.

He said: "The American public will want to know if Britain is going to play both sides of the street. The Congress had better have an answer before it makes future commitments to Europe."

The State Department again refused to acknowledge or deny the existence of the American policy statement predicting the eventual fall of Taiwan, but said if such a document existed it would have the complete backing of high Department officials.

The Press spokesman, Michael McDermott, for the second consecutive day, was asked at a news conference whether the Department had issued the document as reported in a United Press dispatch from Tokyo.

Mr. McDermott replied on Tuesday that he had "no comment." Today, he said "no answer." Under persistent questioning, however, he said that if such a document had been issued it would have had complete clearance from the Department and reflected the Department's policy as of that date, December 23.

Chinese request

Mr. McDermott said the Department sends out regular guidance bulletins to its personnel overseas. These are prepared by the Department's public affairs policy advisory staff under Walter Schwinn.

He said Mr. Schwinn's staff does not formulate the policy but gathers policy views from appropriate officials, puts it in writing and distributes it after proper approval.

China today elaborated on its request for military and economic aid to help save Taiwan.

Mr. McDermott said a memorandum from the Chinese Embassy arrived at the Department shortly before noon. He said the Department officials had not had time to examine the memorandum

closedly, but added that it contained further material in connection with China's request for help made on December 23. The new memorandum might detail specific arms aid that China wants.

Senator Knowland said he understood that China's latest armistice would fall within the \$15,000,000 discretionary fund already appropriated and the request for economic aid would fall within \$100,000,000 in the "funds" still available to the ECA.—United Press.

Internal Politics

"We may be having temporary difficulties but in the long run you know who will suffer. On the internal political situation Sardar Patel made an indirect reference to Communist activities, appealed to Indian Socialists for co-operation, and invited the dissidents into the Hindu Mahasabha.

Regarding Communist activities, the Deputy Prime Minister described the constant disturbances in Calcutta as the work of people who will not listen to reason.

He said: "It is no use telling them anything. It is up to the people of the country to fight these elements who believe in building upon the ruins of destruction."

To the Socialists, Sardar Patel said he realised there was necessity for an opposition "which is constructive and does not believe in more strikes or demonstrations before secretaryships."

He criticised the speeches and resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference in Calcutta last month.—United Press and Reuters.

RENEWED CLASHES IN LUZON

Manila, January 5. A renewed clash between Government forces and Hukbalahaps in Luzon, and Moro outlaws on Jolo Island yesterday resulted in the killing of four Constabularymen and 21 dissidents, according to reports to Manila newspapers.

The newest reports of fighting in Batangas with other dissidents came as 110 followers of General Francisco Medrano surrendered under an amnesty proclamation issued by President Elpidio Quirino and approved last night by both Houses of Congress.

Ready for war

"In this task all of us—Government, peasant, worker, capitalist and the mass of the people must unite," he added.

On Indo-Pakistan relations, Sardar Patel said: "We have tried to win the friendship of Pakistan through love but they (Pakistan) are not of war. We do not seek war with any country. But if Pakistan wants war we are prepared for it."

The Deputy Prime Minister referred to the constant criticism levelled at the Government for maintaining an army twice the normal strength and said that this was necessary so long as "our relations with our neighbour (Pakistan) are strained."

On self-sufficiency, Sardar Patel said: "Crores (one crore represents ten million) of rupees have been drained from our exchange for the import of food grains from abroad. This has been too heavy a burden on our resources."

"The time has now come when all of us must endeavour to produce everything we require in our own land."

On the jute situation, the Deputy Prime Minister said: "We do not mind if our mills remain idle but we are not fools to pay 145 rupees for 120 rupees worth of Pakistan jute. We are determined to produce enough jute in India for our jute mills and more."

Internal Politics

"We may be having temporary difficulties but in the long run you know who will suffer. On the internal political situation Sardar Patel made an indirect reference to Communist activities, appealed to Indian Socialists for co-operation, and invited the dissidents into the Hindu Mahasabha.

Regarding Communist activities, the Deputy Prime Minister described the constant disturbances in Calcutta as the work of people who will not listen to reason.

He said: "It is no use telling them anything. It is up to the people of the country to fight these elements who believe in building upon the ruins of destruction."

To the Socialists, Sardar Patel said he realised there was necessity for an opposition "which is constructive and does not believe in more strikes or demonstrations before secretaryships."

He criticised the speeches and resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference in Calcutta last month.—United Press and Reuters.

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"LEAN TO ONE SIDE" BASIC PRINCIPLE OF CHINESE COMMUNISM

AMERICAN SPLIT ON JAPAN

New York, January 4. The Magazine "Newsweek" reported today that the Defense and State departments are "poles apart" on how to write a peace treaty which would both provide security against Japanese militarism and protection against a "possible Communist attack on Japan."

The magazine's diplomatic correspondent, Edward Wenzel, said that because of this disagreement the State Department last week "abruptly" notified Britain and the other Commonwealth countries that the Washington draft of the treaty would not be ready in time for discussion by the Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Colombo.

The Defense Department, which originally sponsored the constitution barring Japan from ever maintaining armed forces of its own is now having second thoughts about the wisdom of such constitutional restrictions.

The State Department is carefully weighing the possible reaction of the Philippines and other victims of Japanese aggression to any Defense Department proposals involving the creation of Japanese military or even constabulary forces. The Army insists on maintaining some United States troops on bases in Japan proper as well as in the Ryukyu and Bonin islands.

"The State Department is still grouping for a way in which this could be accomplished without exposing the United States to the charge of dictating military terms to a defeated enemy."

"A military agreement between the United States and Japan, to be concluded simultaneously with, but separately from, the peace treaty, is the State Department's preferred solution, but no such preference has yet been firmly expressed by the Army," United Press.

CEILINGS ON INDIA EXPORTS

New Delhi, January 4. The Indian Commerce Ministry stated tonight in a Press note that its announcement of yesterday regarding the removal of ceilings on the export prices of cotton piece-goods was issued through inadvertence.

The Press note added that no such decision has been taken by the Government of India.

The condition regarding ceilings on export prices of cotton piece-goods continues as before.

Under the June announcement, mills exporting direct to foreign countries were entitled to charge up to 10 per cent over the standard price and exporters were entitled to charge a maximum of 15 per cent over the standard price.

These ceilings have now been removed.—Reuter.

The chief basic political principle of the Chinese Communists is "lean to one side," according to a local United Press report.

Mao Tse-tung made a powerful exposition of the principle in his famous July 1 speech on the "people's Democratic dictatorship."

He said in the speech, "... in order to win and consolidate victory, we must lean to one side. ... To sit on the fence is impossible; a third road does not exist. ... Neutrality is a camouflage."

The principle applies to all Communist policies and actions and governs individual conduct and thinking.

It is designed to bring about a oneness in all spheres of action, one kind of thought, one kind of education, one kind of news, one kind of truth, one kind of literature, and so forth. Always it is the Communist kind and side.

Applied to the individual, it means he must believe and accept Communist theories and rules of conduct. Not only must he not be an anti-Communist or "reactionary" in the Communist language, but he must also not be an independent or neutral. He is consequently described as the tightest restriction on civil liberty and a heavy blow to the democratic individuals or free-thinkers who constitute the majority of the Chinese population.

In foreign policy, it requires unconditional alignment with Soviet Russia and the Soviet satellites. This is where the application of the principle has aroused much scepticism among the politically minded Chinese, who thought that neutrality in international politics and a little friendship with the West would help much more than unconditional alignment with Soviet Russia in the task of rehabilitating war-torn China.

Many attempts have been made to persuade the Communists to abandon their "one-sided" principle at least in foreign policy, but to no avail. Huang Chuan, the well-known Chinese leftist writer, who has been a Communist supporter since he started his public career, made his first attempt.

Talks with Mao

Beginning in August last year, he wrote a series of articles in his journal "Culture" in Harbin criticising the "lean to one side" principle. He said that Soviet Russia is also imperialist and that to make Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's political theories the only education for the Chinese people would be a "one colour" or "mechanical unity."

He was immediately dubbed a reactionary and diversionist, despite his long record of loyal service to the Communists, and "exiled" to a factory "to learn from the workers, whom he had insulted."

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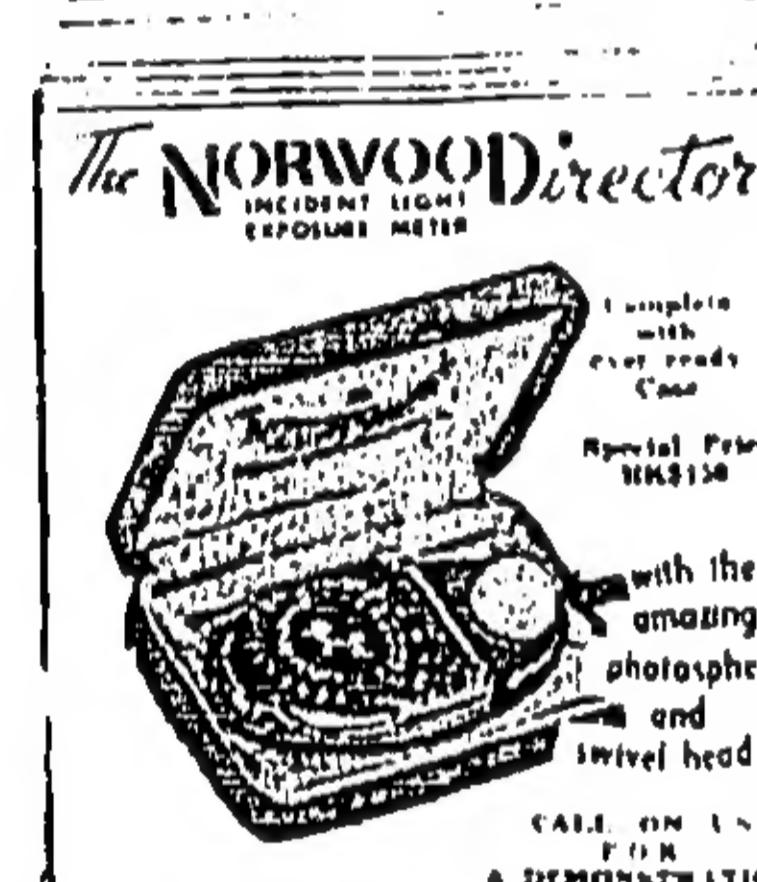
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Paper's revelation:

KING GEORGE V
THREATENED TO
ABDICATE

London, January 5. A London weekly said that King George V threatened in 1922 to abdicate—as one of his sons actually did 14 years later.

The story in "The Recorder" said the cause was a personality clash between the King and strong-willed David Lloyd George, Welsh Liberal leader who was then Premier.

The late Stanley Baldwin, who later as Premier in 1936 was to usher Edward VIII out of Buckingham Palace—sawed the throne for George V, the newspaper added.

"The Recorder" said it can now reveal for the first time what happened.

Mr. Lloyd George headed a coalition government formed after the election which followed World War I.

King George did not get on very well with Lloyd George, "The Recorder" said.

The Prime Minister was so much of a dictator that his attitude became intolerable, and King George V said if Lloyd George comes back to power, I shall abdicate.

The calamity was averted by the revolt of the Conservative members of Lloyd George's Government.

Carlton Club meeting

"At a meeting at the Carlton Club, led by Stanley Baldwin, the Conservatives broke away and in November, 1922, Bonar Law formed a Tory government.

"Lloyd George never came back."

"The Recorder" circulates largely in the financial centre of London. It did not disclose the source of its story. Buckingham Palace is considering whether to comment on the account.

Mr. Baldwin became Prime Minister in 1935. He retired in 1937 and was made a Peer—Earl Baldwin of Bewdley. He died in 1947.

As head of the Government, he handled the crisis which arose from Edward VIII's determination to marry U.S.-born Wallis Warfield Simpson.

Edward refused to give her up and abdicated to become the Duke of Windsor. Associated Press.

A near record harvest in Japan of 599,000,000 bushels is two per cent above last season and slightly above the pre-war average.

India and Pakistan may equal or exceed last year. The yield in India is expected to be around 1,085,000,000 bushels. The estimate for Pakistan is 583,000,000 bushels.

Burma's average is 23 per cent below the previous year and a yield of 204,000,000 bushels is expected. Associated Press.

China's harvest is estimated at 218,000,000 bushels, eight per cent below the pre-war average.

Production also dropped in Burma and Korea but increased in Japan, the Philippines and Taiwan.

The decline was attributed to a sharp drop in China's crop.

European and African harvests are about the same as last year, and North and South America may produce record crops.

World acreage planted totalled about 3,000,000 acres, down 14 per cent from the preceding year.

Asia's production is forecast at 6,850,000 bushels or about 95 per cent of the world total. It is three per cent below last year's crop of 7,050,000,000 bushels.

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 "FENGTIEN" 7th/8th Jan.
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 "YUNNAN" 11th Jan.
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ARRIVALS FROM
 U.K. via Straits 10th Jan.
 U.K. via Straits 14th Jan.
 U.K. via Straits 14th Jan.
 U.K. via Straits 20th Jan.
 U.K. via Straits 27th Jan.

NEW YORK SERVICE
 "MENESTHEUS" Arr. from USA via Manila In port 2nd Feb
 "AJAX" Carriers option to proceed via other Ports to load & discharge cargo.

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SAILINGS TO
 "TAIPING" Sydney & Melbourne Noon 7th Jan.
 "CHANGTE" Kure 20th Jan.
 "SINKIANG" Japan 30th Jan.
ARRIVALS FROM
 "CHANGTE" Australia & Manila 17th Jan.
 "SINKIANG" Australia & Manila 27th Jan.
 "TAIYUAN" 2nd week Feb

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ARRIVALS FROM

"EPINAL" Europe 30th Jan.
"YANG TSE" Europe 10th Feb.

SAILINGS TO,
PASSENGER/ FREIGHT SERVICE

"CHAMPOLLION" " 18th Feb.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" " 25th Feb.

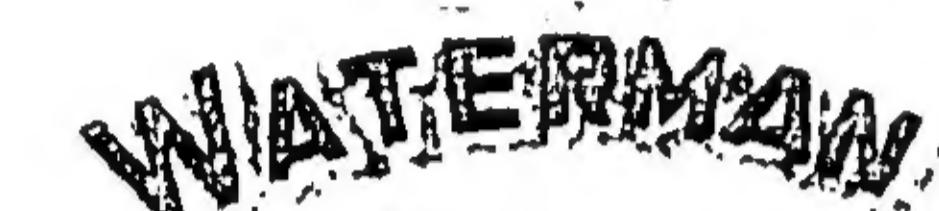
FREIGHT SERVICE

"MORTAIN" N Africa & Europe 20th Jan.
"YANG TSE" N Africa & Europe 13th Feb.
FOR ADEN, PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS,
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Portsmouth (Holly) British 3000 Rwh

Portsmouth (Amoy) British 3000 Rwh

Portsmouth (H & B) British 4817 Rwh

Portsmouth (Cebu) British 1000 Rwh

Portsmouth (Trinity) British 1000 Rwh

Portsmouth (Macau) British 1000 Rwh

Portsmouth (Tunis) British 1000 Rwh

